TOWN OF NEW HARMONY
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2005



TABLE OF CONTENTS

Accountants' Report	1
Management's Discussion and Analysis	2
Basic Financial Statements:	
Government-Wide Financial Statements:	
Statement of Net Assets	7
Statement of Activities	8
Fund Financial Statements:	
Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds	9
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance - Governmental Funds	10
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities	11
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual Governmental Funds	12
Statement of Net Assets – Proprietary Fund	
Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Assets – Proprietary Fund	14
Statement of Cash Flows – Proprietary Fund	15
Notes to the Financial Statements	16

FINANCIAL SECTION



Accountants' Report

MEMBERS:
KRIS J. BRAUNBERGER
DEAN R. BURDICK
BRENT R. HALL
KENNETH A. HINTON
GREGORY A. KEMP
MORRIS J. PEACOCK
MICHAEL K. SPILKER
MARK E. TICHENOR

The Honorable Mayor and Town Council New Harmony, Utah

We have reviewed the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, business-type activities and each major fund of the Town of New Harmony as of and for the year ended June 30, 2005, which collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents, in accordance with Statements on Standards for Accounting and Review Services issued by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. All information included in these financial statements is the representation of the management of the Town of New Harmony.

A review consists principally of inquiries of Town personnel and analytical procedures applied to financial data. It is substantially less in scope than an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, the objective of which is the expression of an opinion regarding the financial statements taken as a whole. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.

Based on our review, we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to the accompanying basic financial statements in order for them to be in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

The management's discussion and analysis is not a required part of the basic financial statements but is supplementary information required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. Such information has not been subjected to the inquiry and analytical procedures applied in the review of the basic financial statements, but were compiled from information that is the representation of management, without audit or review. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion or any other form of assurance on the management's discussion and analysis.

King, Burdick, That & Hall, L.C.

KEMP, BURDICK, HINTON & HALL, L.C. November 22, 2005

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

As management of the Town of New Harmony (Town), we offer readers of the Town's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Town for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2005. Please read it in conjunction with the accompanying basic financial statements.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- Total assets exceed total liabilities (net assets) by \$537,581 at the close of the fiscal year.
- Total net assets increased by \$174,828.
- Total revenues from all sources were \$248,963 and the total cost of all Town programs was \$74,135. Total transfers out was \$52,000.
- Total revenue received in the General Fund was \$25,946 more than the final budget and expenditures were \$20,883 less than the final budget.
- At the end of the current fiscal year, unreserved fund balance for the General Fund was \$73,111 or 155% of total General Fund expenditures.

USING THIS ANNUAL REPORT

This annual report consists of a series of financial statements. The three components of the financial statements are: (1) Government-wide financial statements which include the Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities. These statements provide information about the activities of the Town as a whole. (2) Fund financial statements tell how these services were financed in the short term as well as what remains for future spending. Fund financial statements also report the Town's operations in more detail than the government-wide statements. (3) Notes to the financial statements.

Reporting the Town as a Whole

The Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities (Government-wide)

A frequently asked question regarding the Town's financial health is whether the year's activities contributed positively to the overall financial well-being. The Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities report information about the Town as a whole and about its activities in a way that helps answer this question. These statements include all assets and liabilities using the accrual basis of accounting, which is similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are taken into account regardless of when cash is received or paid.

These two statements report the Town's net assets and changes in them. Net assets, the difference between assets and liabilities, are one way to measure the Town's financial health, or financial position. Over time, increases or decreases in net assets are an indicator of whether the financial health is improving or deteriorating. However, it is important to consider other non-financial factors such as changes in the Town's property tax base or jurisdiction, the availability of capital projects, and condition of the Town's assets to accurately assess the overall health of the Town. The Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities, present information about the following:

Government activities – All of the Town's basic services are considered to be governmental
activities, including general government, solid waste, public safety, public works, cemetery,
culture and recreation, Grafton heritage partnership, capital outlay and interest on long-term debt.
Property taxes, sales taxes, intergovernmental revenues and charges for services finance most of
these activities.

• Proprietary activities/Business type activities – The Town currently only has one proprietary activities fund, which is a water fund.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

Net assets may serve over time as a useful indicator of the Town's financial position. The Town's combined assets exceed liabilities by \$537,581 as of June 30, 2005 as shown on the following condensed statement of net assets.

	6/30/2004		_	6/	/30/2005
Current and other assets	\$	2 59, 786		\$	248,947
Capital assets	258,416 496		496, 97 7		
Total assets	518,202 745,924		745,924		
Long-term obligations		154,088	_		208,068
Other liabilities	1,361 2		275_		
Total liabilities	155,449 208,34		208,343		
Net assets:			_		
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt		104,327			288 ,909
Restricted	72,899 113,35		113,358		
Unrestricted	185,527 135,31		135,314		
Total net assets	\$	362,753	_	\$	537,581

Governmental Activities

The cost of all Governmental activities this year was \$47,273. \$44,328 of this cost was paid for by those who directly benefited from the programs, \$8,920 was subsidized by grants received from other governmental organizations for operations and capital activities. Overall governmental program revenues, including intergovernmental aid and fees for services were \$53,248. General revenues, including taxes and investment earnings totaled \$71,914.

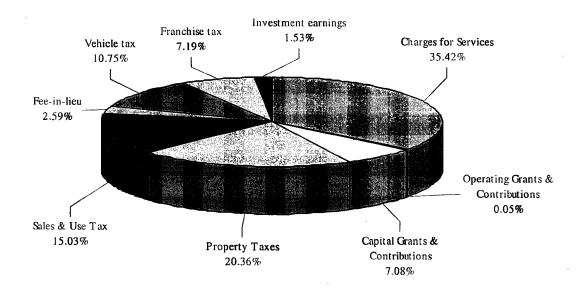
The Town's programs include: Legislative, General Government, Public Works/Streets, Culture & Recreation, Solid Waste, Public Safety, and Cemetery. Each programs' net cost (total cost less revenues generated by the activities) is presented on the next page. The net cost shows the extent to which the Town's general taxes support each of the Town's programs.

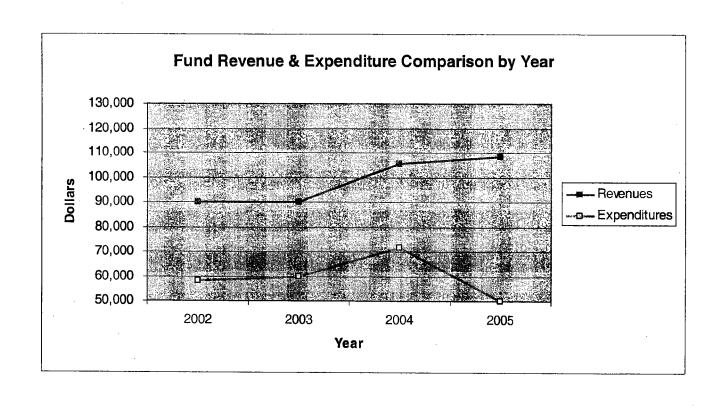
·	6/30/2004	6/30/2005
Revenues:		
Program revenues:		
Charges for services	\$ 32,569	\$ 44,328
Operating grants	43	58
Capital grants and contributions	14,146	8,862
General revenues:		
Property taxes	18,319	25,478
Sales & Use	18,314	18,814
Fee-in-lieu	2,451	3,247
Vehicle tax	13,929	13, 45 6
Franchise Tax	3,641	8,999
Unrestricted investment earnings	1,987	1,920
Total revenues	105,399	125,162
Expenses:		
Legislative	7,938	8,265
General Government	40,0 18	21,173
Solid waste	10,211	10,221
Public safety	401	188
Public works/streets	2,226	3,309
Cemetery	3,921	2,551
Culture & recreation	2,020	1,566
Interest on long-term debt		· -
Total expenses	66,735	47,273
Other financing sources and uses:		
Operating transfers out		52,000
Total other financing sources and uses		52,000
Increase in net assets	38,664	25,889
Net assets, beginning	178,018	216,682
Net assets, ending	\$ 216,682	\$ 242,571

Total resources available during the year to finance governmental operations were \$341,844 consisting of Net assets at July 1, 2004 of \$216,682, program revenues of \$53,248 and General Revenues of \$71,914. Total Governmental Activities expenses during the year were \$47,273 and transfers out were \$52,000; thus, Governmental Net Assets were increased by \$25,939 to \$242,571.

The following graph provides a breakdown of revenues by source for all government activities.

Revenue by Source - Governmental Activities





General Fund Budgetary Highlights

The final appropriations for the General Fund at year-end were \$20,883 greater than actual expenditures mainly due to public works/streets expenditures. Actual revenues were greater than the final budget by \$25,946 mainly due to property tax, franchise tax, and cemetery revenues. Budget amendments and supplemental appropriations were made during the year to prevent budget overruns and to increase appropriations for unanticipated expenditures after adoption of the original budget.

CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

The capital assets of the Town are those assets that are used in performance of Town functions. Capital Assets include land, buildings, and equipment. At the end of fiscal year 2005, net capital assets of the government activities totaled \$71,171. Depreciation on capital assets is recognized in the Government-Wide financial statements. (See note 6 to the financial statements.)

NEXT YEAR'S BUDGET AND ECONOMIC FACTORS

In considering the Town Budget for fiscal year 2005/2006, the Town Board and management estimated the budget for operating revenues and expenditures will be similar to this year.

CONTACTING THE TOWN'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Town's finances for all those with an interest in the government's finances and to show the Town's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact Jack Vandervest, Town Clerk of the Town of New Harmony at P.O. Box 620, New Harmony, UT, 84757 or call 435-865-7522.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

TOWN OF NEW HARMONY Statement of Net Assets June 30, 2005

		ernmental ctivities		iness-type ctivities	Total
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	72,624	\$	55,937	\$ 128,561
Receivables (net of allowance)		16,766		6,266	23,032
Due from other governments		762		-	762
Restricted assets:					-
Temporarily restricted:					-
Cash and cash equivalents		81,523		15,069	96,592
Capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation)					-
Land		10,000		-	10,000
Streets & improvements		61,171		182,217	243,388
Buildings and improvements		-		-	-
Machinery and equipment		-		-	-
CIP - Water System				243,589	243,589
Total assets		242,846		503,078	 745,924
Liabilities					
Accounts payable		-		-	-
Accrued liabilities		275		-	275
Noncurrent liabilities:					-
Due within one year		-		6,469	6,469
Due in more than one year		-		201,599	 201,599
Total liabilities		275		208,068	208,343
Net Assets					
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt		71,171		217,738	288,909
Restricted for:					
Class C road funds		19,915			19,915
Cemetery		78,374			78,374
Water project				7,078	7,078
Debt service			•	7,991	7 ,9 91
Unrestricted		73,111		62,203	 135,314
Total net assets	\$	242,571	\$	295,010	\$ 537,581

For the Year Ended June 30, 2005 TOWN OF NEW HARMONY Statement of Activities

			Program Revenues	S	Ž	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Assets	and	
		Charges for	Operating Grants &	Capital Grants &	Governmental	Business-type		1
Functions/Programs	Expenses	Services	Contributions	Contributions	Activities	Activities	Total	
Governmental activities:	1							
Legislative	\$ 8,265	· \$3	• •	· &	\$ (8,265)	· \$	\$ (8,265)	(5)
General Government	21,173	3,767	58	•	(17,348)	ı	(17,348)	48)
Solid waste	10,221	11,183	1	ı	962	ı	. 6	962
Public safety	188		1		(188)	•	(1)	(188)
Public works/streets	3,309	•	1	8,862	5,553	1	5,553	53
Cemetery	2,551	29,356	•		26,805	1	26,805	05
Culture & recreation	1,566	22			(1,544)	•	(1,544)	44)
Total governmental activities	47,273	44,328	58	8,862	5,975	•	5,975	75
Business-type activities:								
Enterprise	26,862	39,607		81,762	•	94,507	94,507	07
Total business-type activities	26,862	39,607	r	81,762		94,507	94,507	120
		General Revenues:						
		Taxes:						
		Property taxes			25,478	ı	25,478	78
		Sales & use tax	×		18,814	. ,	18,814	14
		Fee-in-lieu			3,247	•	3,247	47
		Vehicle tax			13,456	•	13,456	26
		Franchise tax			8,999	1	8,999	66
		Unrestricted inv	Unrestricted investment earnings		1,920	2,432	4,352	52
		Transfers			(52,000)	52,000		
		Total general	Total general revenues & transfers	100	19,914	54,432	74,346	46
		Change in net assets	et assets		25,889	148,939	174,828	₈₈
		Net assets - beginning	ing		216,682	146,071	362,753	53
		Net assets - ending	50		\$ 242,571	\$ 295,010	\$ 537,581	81
								١

See accompanying notes and accountants' report.

Balance Sheet Governmental Funds June 30, 2005

	Gen	eral Fund
Assets		
Cash	\$	72,624
Accounts receivable		-
Due from other governments		762
Prepaid expenses		-
Cash - restricted		81,523
Total assets		1 54, 909
Liabilities and Fund Balances		
Liabilities:		
Accounts payable		-
Accrued liabilities		275
Total liabilities		275
Fund Balances:		
Reserved		81,523
Unreserved		73,111
Total fund balances		154,634
Total liabilities and fund balance	\$	154,909
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net assets are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds. Some assets, including accounts receivable of the		71,17
cemetery department, are not due and receivable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.		16,766
•	<u> </u>	242,57
Net assets of governmental activities	<u> </u>	242,3/

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds

For the Year Ended June 30, 2005

	General Fund
Revenues:	
Property taxes	\$ 25,478
Sales and use taxes	18,814
Fee-in-lieu	3,247
Vehicle taxes	13,456
Franchise taxes	8,999
Licenses and permits	-
Intergovernmental revenue	8,833
Interest income	2,029
Solid waste services	11,183
Cemetery	12,590
Other revenues/donations	3,767
Total revenues	108,396
Expenditures:	
Current:	
Legislative	8,265
General government	18,792
Solid waste	10,221
Public safety	188
Public works/streets	8,334
Cemetery	2,551
Culture & recreation	1,566
Capital outlay	-
Debt service	
Total expenditures	49,917
Excess (deficiency) of revenues	
over (under) expenditures	58,479
Other financing sources (uses):	
Operating transfers in (out)	(52,000)
Net change in fund balance	6,479
Fund Balance - beginning of year	148,155
Fund Balance - end of year	\$ 154,634

See accompanying notes and accountants' report.

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities For the Year Ended June 30, 2005

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:	
Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$ 6,479
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the costs of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays	
exceeded depreciation in the current period.	2,644
Accounts receivable for revenues that are not due in the current period are not reported	
as revenue in the current period while they are recorded in the statement of activities.	 16,766
Change in net assets of governmental activities	\$ 25,889

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances Budget and Actual – Governmental Funds For the Year Ended June 30, 2005

	Bu dg et .	Amounts	Ac tual	Variance with Final Budget Positive
	Original	Final	Amounts	(Negative)
Revenues:		-		
Property taxes	\$ 17,100	\$ 17,100	\$ 25,478	\$ 8,378
Sales and use taxes	19,000	1 9,0 00	18,814	(186)
Fee-in-lieu	3,000	3,0 00	3,247	247
Vehicle taxes	14,000	1 4,0 00	13,456	(544)
Franchise taxes	-	-	8,9 99	8,999
Licenses and permits	-	-	-	
Intergovernmental revenue	7,500	7,500	8,833	1,333
Interest income	2,100	2,100	2,029	(71)
Solid waste services	11,500	11,500	11,183	(317)
Cemetery	7,250	7,250	12,590	5,340
Other revenues/donations	1,000	1,000	3,767	2,767
Total revenues	82,450	82,450	108,396	25,946
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Legislative	6,500	8,000	8,265	(265)
General government	23,900	20,900	18,792	2,108
Solid waste	10,700	1 0, 700	10,221	479
Public safety	-	-	188	(188)
Public works/streets	14,000	25,900	8,334	17,566
Cemetery	2,000	3,0 00	2,551	449
Culture & recreation	4,000	2,300	1,566	734
Debt service	_		-	
Total expenditures	61,100	70,8 00	49,917	20,883
Excess (deficiency) of revenues				
over (under) expenditures	21,350	11,650	58,479	46,829
Other financing sources (uses):	,	-,	- ,	,
Operating transfers in (out)	(34,000)	(34,000)	(52,000)	(18,000)
Net change in fund balance	(12,650)	(22,350)	6,479	28,829
Fund Balance - beginning of year	148,155	148,155	148,155	· -
Fund Balance - end of year	\$ 135,505	\$ 125,805	\$ 154,634	\$ 28,829

See accompanying notes and accountants' report.

Statement of Net Assets Proprietary Fund June 30, 2005

		oprietary and Ty pe
	Wa	ater Fund
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash	\$	55,937
Accounts receivable		6,266
Prepaid expenses		
Total current assets		62,203
Noncurrent assets:		
Cash - restricted		15,069
Capital assets:		
Property, plant, and equipment		339,954
Construction in progress - water system		243,589
Accumulated depreciation		(157,737)
Total noncurrent assets		440,875
Total assets		503,078
Liabilities		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable		-
Accrued liabilities		-
Current portion of bonds payable		3,500
Current portion of notes payable		2,969
Total current liabilities		6,469
Noncurrent liabilities:		
Bonds payable		25,000
Note payable		183,068
Less current portion of long-term debt		(6,469)
Total noncurrent liabilities		201,599
Total liabilities		208,068
Net Assets		
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt		217,738
Restricted		15,069
Unrestricted		62,203
Total net assets	\$	295,010

See accompanying notes and accountants' report.

Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Assets Proprietary Fund For the Year Ended June 30, 2005

	Proprietary Fund		
	W	ater Fund	
Operating Revenues:	<u> </u>		
Charges for services Other revenue	\$	36,854	
Total operating revenues		36,854	
Operating Expenses:			
Administrative		3,793	
Salaries and wages		-	
Repairs and maintenance		475	
Utilities		1,808	
Professional and technical fees		-	
Contract services		1,500	
Materials and supplies		2,312	
Miscellaneous		545	
Depreciation	·	7,672	
Total operating expenses		18,105	
Operating income		18,749	
Non-operating Revenues (Expenses):			
Interest income		2,432	
Interest expense		(8,757)	
Grants		81,762	
Connection and impact fees		2,753	
Total non-operating revenues (expenses)		78,190	
Net Income before transfers		96,939	
Transfers (to) from other funds		52,000	
Change in net assets		148,939	
Total net assets, beginning of year		146,071	
Total net assets, end of year	\$	295,010	

Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Fund For the Year Ended June 30, 2005

	Pro	oprietary Fund
	Wa	ıter Fund
Cash Flows From Operating Activities: Cash received from customers, service fees	\$	43,670
Cash received from customers, other Cash paid to suppliers		(10,433)
Net cash flows from operating activities		33,237
Cash Flows From Noncapital Financing Activities:		
Grant		81,762
Operating transfers		52,000
Net cash flows from noncapital financing activities		133,762
Cash Flows From Capital and Related Financing Activities:		
Principal paid on long-term debt		53,98 0
Interest paid		(8,7 57)
Water system improvements		(243,589)
Connection and impact fees		2,753
Net cash flows from capital and related financing activities		(195,613)
Cash Flows From Investing Activities:		
Interest on investments		2,432
Net cash flows from investing activities		2,432
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(26,182)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year		97,188
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$	71,006
Reconciliation of operating income to net cash flows from operating activities:		
Net operating income		18,749
Adjustments to reconcile net operating income to net cash flows from operating activities:		
Depreciation		7,672
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
(Increase)/decrease in receivables		6,816
Net cash flows from operating activities	\$	33,237

See accompanying notes and accountants' report.

NOTE 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

General

The Town of New Harmony (Town) is incorporated under the laws of the State of Utah. The Town operates under a council form of government and provides the following services: public safety, highways and streets, sanitation, water, parks and recreation, public improvements, planning and zoning, and general administration services.

The financial statements of the Town have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applied to government units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The more significant of the Town's accounting policies are described below.

Private-sector standards of accounting and financial reporting issued prior to December 1, 1998, generally are followed in both the governmental-wide and proprietary fund financial statements to the extent that those standards do not conflict with or contradict guidance of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. Governments also have the option of following subsequent private-sector guidance for their business-type activities and enterprise funds, subject to this same limitation. The Town has elected not to follow subsequent private-sector guidance.

Reporting Entity

In evaluating how to define the Town for financial reporting purposes, management has considered all potential component units. The decision to include a potential component unit in the reporting entity is made by applying the criteria set forth in GAAP. The basic, but not the only, criterion for including a potential component unit within the reporting entity is the governing body's ability to exercise oversight responsibility. The most significant manifestation of this ability is financial interdependency. Other manifestations of the ability to exercise oversight responsibility include, but are not limited to, the selection of governing authority, the designation of management, the ability to significantly influence operations and accountability for fiscal matters. The other criterion used to evaluate potential component units for inclusion or exclusion from the reporting entity is the existence of special financing relationships, regardless of whether the Town is able to exercise oversight responsibilities. Based upon the application of these criteria, there are no separate component units combined to form the reporting entity.

NOTE 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

The accompanying financial statements include all activities of the Town.

Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net assets and the statement of activities) report information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the primary government. For the most part, the effect of the inter-fund activity has been removed from these statements. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Program revenues include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues.

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation

Government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenues as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

The use of financial resources to acquire capital assets is capitalized as an asset in the government-wide financial statements, rather than as an expenditure. Proceeds from long-term debt are recorded as a liability in the government-wide financial statements, rather than as an other financing source. Amounts paid to reduce long-term debt of the Town are reported as a reduction of a related liability, rather than as expenditures in the government-wide financial statements.

NOTE 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the Town considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due.

Property taxes, room taxes, licenses and interest associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the Town.

The **General Fund** is used to account for all financial resources applicable to the operations of the Town. It is the only major governmental fund of the Town.

As a general rule, the effect of inter-fund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements.

Business type fund financial statements are reported, using the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized in the accounting period in which they are earned and become measurable; expenses are recognized in the period incurred.

Business-type Funds are used to account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises, where the intent of the Town is that the costs of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis are financed or recovered primarily through user charges, or where the Town has decided that periodic determination of revenues earned, expenses incurred, and/or net income is appropriated for capital maintenance, public policy, management control, accountability or other purposes.

The Water Fund is used to account for the provision of water services to the residents of the Town. It is the Town's only major business-type fund.

NOTE 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

Cash and Investments

Cash includes cash on hand, demand deposits with banks and other financial institutions, deposits in other types of accounts or cash management pools that have the general characteristics of demand deposit accounts and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition. The Town's policy allows for the investment of funds in time certificates of deposit with federally insured depositories, investment in the state treasurer's pool, and other investments as allowed by the State of Utah's Money Management Act. All investments are carried at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recorded as adjustments to interest earnings. Fair market values are based on quoted market prices.

Receivables

All trade accounts receivable are shown net of an allowance for uncollectibles. Due to the nature of the accounts receivable in governmental type activities, management does not consider an allowance for uncollectible accounts receivable necessary or material. Therefore, no allowance for uncollectible accounts receivable is presented.

Inventories and prepaid items

The costs of governmental fund-type inventories are recorded as expenditures when purchased rather than when consumed. Also, the Town's inventory of materials and supplies is deemed to be immaterial; thus, no provision for inventory has been made in these financial statements.

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both the government—wide and fund financial statements.

Capital Assets

Fixed assets in the proprietary funds are carried at cost. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the assets' estimated useful lives.

When assets are retired or otherwise disposed of, the cost and related accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts, and any resulting gain or loss is reflected in income for the period. The cost of maintenance and repairs is charged to income as incurred; significant renewals and betterments are capitalized.

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed. Interest incurred during the construction phase is reflected in the capitalized value of the asset constructed, net of interest earned on the invested proceeds over the same period.

NOTE 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

Capital assets in governmental funds, which include property, plant, and equipment are reported in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined as assets with an individual cost of more than \$3,500 and an estimated useful life in excess of three years. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets' lives are not capitalized.

In accordance with GASB 34, the Town has opted not to retroactively report infrastructure fixed assets. Infrastructure normally includes assets such as roads, curb and gutter, sidewalks, street lighting, storm drains and other improvements.

Capital assets are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Streets & improvements	20 years
Automobiles and trucks	5-7 years
Machinery and equipment	7 years

Accrued Benefits

Accumulated unpaid vacation and other employee benefit amounts are accrued as an expenditure at year end only when the Town has such a liability.

Long-Term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities statement of net assets. Bond premiums, discounts, and issuance costs are deferred and amortized over the life of the applicable debt. In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums and discounts, as well as bond issuance costs, during the current period. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources while discounts on debt issuances are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures.

NOTE 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

Estimates

The preparation of financial statements, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles, requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

Use of Restricted Assets

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the Town's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

Reconciliation of Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements NOTE 2.

Explanation of certain differences between the governmental fund balance sheet and government-wide statement of net assets:

The governmental fund balance sheet includes a reconciliation between total governmental fund balances and net assets of governmental activities as reported in the government-wide statement of net assets. The differences primarily result from the long-term economic focus of the statement of net assets versus the current financial resources focus of the governmental fund balance sheet.

Capital related items:

When capital assets (property, plant & equipment) that are to be used in governmental activities are purchased or constructed, the costs of those assets are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. However, the statement of net asset includes those capital assets among the assets of the Town as a whole.

Cost of capital assets	\$ 110,914
Accumulated depreciation	(39,743)
Total difference	\$ 71,171
1 Otal Ullicities	

Explanation of differences between governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance and the government-wide statement of activities:

The governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance includes a reconciliation between net changes in fund balances-total governmental funds and changes in net assets of governmental activities as reported in the government-wide statement of activities. The first element of this reconciliation states that capital outlays are reported in the governmental funds as expenditures while the government-wide statement of activities allocates these costs over the useful lives of the assets as depreciation. While shown in the reconciliation as the net difference, the elements of this difference of \$2,644 are as follows:

Capital outlay	\$ 8,3 34
Depreciation expense	 (5,690)
Net adjustment to increase net changes in fund balance total governmental funds to arrive at changes in net assets	
of governmental funds	\$ 2,644
O-	

NOTE 3. Stewardship Compliance and Accountability

Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

Annual budgets are reported and adopted by the Town Council on or before June 22 for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1 in accordance with State Law. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the proposed sources of financing for such expenditures. Prior to June 22, a public hearing is conducted to obtain taxpayer input. Budgets are adopted and control of budget appropriations is exercised, under State Law, at the department level. Budget amendments are required to increase expenditure budgets and are adopted, in a public hearing, before the end of the fiscal year.

The General Fund budget is prepared using the modified accrual basis of accounting. Budgets for the proprietary fund types are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting.

During the current fiscal year, there were amendments to the budget.

Encumbrances

Encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for the expenditure of monies are recorded in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation, is not employed by the Town.

Taxes

Property taxes are collected by the Washington County Treasurer and remitted to the Town in monthly installments. Taxes are levied each October on the taxable value listed as of the prior January 1 for all real property located in the Town. Taxable values are established by the County Assessor at a percent of the fair market value on primary residential property and 100 percent of the fair market value on non-primary residential property. A revaluation of all property is required to be completed no less than every five years. Taxes are due and payable on November 1 and delinquent after November 30 of each year, at which time they become liens if not paid.

NOTE 4. Cash and Investments

The State of Utah Money Management Council has the responsibility to advise the State Treasurer about investment policies, promote measures and rules that will assist in strengthening the banking and credit structure of the state and review the rules adopted under the authority of the State of Utah Money Management Act that relate to the deposit and investment of public funds.

The Town follows the requirements of the Utah Money Management Act (*Utah code*, Section 51, chapter 7) in handling its depository and investment transactions. The Act requires the depositing of Town funds in a qualified depository. The Act defines a qualified depository as any financial institution whose deposits are insured by an agency of the Federal Government and which has been certified by the State Commissioner of Financial Institutions as meeting the requirements of the Act and adhering to the rules of the Utah Money Management Council.

Cash by Fund:

	General		Enter	prise	
	Fur	ıd	Fu	nd	 Total
Cash on Hand	\$	-	\$	-	\$ -
Cash in Bank (SBSU)	34	1,150		-	34,150
Cash in Treasurer's Investment Pool	119	,997	71	,006	 191,003
Total Cash	\$ 154	1,147	\$ 71	,006	\$ 225,153

Restricted/Unrestricted Classification:

General		Enterprise			
	Fund	Fun d			Total
\$	72,624	\$	55,937	\$	128,561
	,				
	61,608				61,608
	19,91 5				19,915
			7,078		7,078
			7,991		7,991
\$	154,147	\$	71,006	\$	225,153
		Fund \$ 72,624 61,608 19,915	Fund \$ 72,624 \$ 61,608 19,915	Fund Fund \$ 72,624 \$ 55,937 61,608 19,915 7,078 7,991	Fund Fund \$ 72,624 \$ 55,937 \$ 61,608 19,915 7,078 7,991

NOTE 4. Cash and Investments, Continued

Deposits

Custodial Credit Risk

For deposits this is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the government's deposit may not be returned to it. The Town does not have a formal policy for custodial credit risk. As of June 30, 2005, none of the Town's bank balance of \$30,557 was exposed to custodial credit risk because it was uninsured and uncollateralized.

Investments

The Money Management Act defines the types of securities authorized as appropriate investment for the Town and the conditions for making investment transactions. Investment transactions may be conducted only through qualified depositories, certified dealers, or directly with issuers of the investment securities.

Statutes authorize the Town to invest in negotiable or nonnegotiable deposits of qualified depositories and permitted negotiable depositories; repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements; commercial paper that is classified as "first tier' by two nationally recognized statistical rating organizations, one of which must be Moody's Investor Services or Standard & Poor's, bankers' acceptances; obligations of the United States Treasury including bills, notes, and bonds; bonds, notes, and other evidence of indebtedness of political subdivisions of the State; fixed rate corporate obligations and variable rate securities rated "A" or higher, or the equivalent of "A" or higher, by two nationally recognized statistical rating organizations; shares or certificates in a money market mutual fund as defined in the Act; and the Utah State Public Treasurer's Investment Fund

The Utah State Treasurer's Office operates the Public Treasurer's Investment Fund (PTIF). The PTIF is available for investment of funds administered by any Utah public treasurer.

The PTIF is not registered with the SEC as an investment company. The PTIF is authorized and regulated by the Money Management Act, Section 51-7, *Utah Code Annotated*, 1953, as amended. The Act established the Money Management Council which oversees the activities of the State Treasurer and the PTIF and details the types of authorized investments.

Deposits in the PTIF are not insured or otherwise guaranteed by the State of Utah, and participants share proportionally in any realized gain or losses on investments.

The PTIF operates and reports to participants on an amortized cost basis. The income, gains, and losses – net of administration fees, of the PTIF are allocated based upon the participant's average daily balance. The fair vale of the PTIF investment pool is approximately equal to the value of the pool shares.

NOTE 4. Cash and Investments, Continued

As of June 30, 2005 the government had the following investments and maturities:

		Investments Maturities (in Years)							
Investment Type	Fair Value	Less than 1	1-5	6-10		More than 10			
State of Utah Public Treasurer's Investment Fund	\$191,003	\$191,003							
Total Fair Value	\$191,003	\$191,003	\$	- \$		\$ -			

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The Town's policy for managing its exposure to fair value loss arising from increasing interest rates is to comply with the State's Money Management Act. Section 51-7-11 of the Act requires that the remaining term to maturity of investments may not exceed the period of availability of the funds to be invested.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. The Town's policy for reducing it exposure to credit risk is to comply with the State's Money Management Act.

At June 30, 2005 the Town had the following investments and quality ratings:

			Quality Ratings					
Investment Type	Fair Value	AAA	AA	A	Unrated			
State of Utah Public Treasurer's Investment Fund	\$191,003				\$191,003			
Total Fair Value	\$191,003	\$ -	\$ -	\$	- \$191,003			

NOTE 5. Receivables

Receivables shown in the balance sheet of the utility fund are amounts due from residents for water service.

Management considers all receivables to be collectable. Therefore, an allowance for doubtful accounts was not considered necessary.

NOTE 6. Capital Assets

The following table summarizes the changes to the fixed assets during the year ended June 30, 2005:

Governmental Activities:	Balance 6/30/2004 Additions		ditions	Deletions		Balance 6/30/2005	
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				•			
Land	\$ 10,000	\$	<u>-</u> _	\$.	\$	10,000
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	10,000		-		_		10,000
Capital assets, being depreciated:							
Streets & improvements	59,241		8,334		-		67,5 75
Vehicles	_	-		-			-
Machinery and equipment	 33,339		-				33,339
Total capital assets, being depreciated	92,580		8,334		_		100,914
Less accumulated depreciation for:							
Streets & improvements	(3,095)		(3,309)		_		(6,404)
Vehicles	-		-		-		_
Machinery and equipment	 (30,958)	_	(2,381)		-		(33,339)
Total accumulated depreciation	 (34,053)		(5,690)				(39,743)
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	 58,527		2,644		-		61,171
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 68,527	\$	2,644	\$	-	\$	71,171

NOTE 6. Capital Assets, Continued

Depreciation expense was charged to the functions/programs of the Town as follows:

Governmental Activities:

General government	\$ 2,381
Parks & recreation	-
Public works & streets	 3,309
Total depreciation expense - governmental activities	\$ 5,690

Business Type Activities:	Balance 6/30/2004 Additions		Deletions	Balance 6/30/2005
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Water system & improvements Total capital assets, being depreciated	\$ 339,954 339,954	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 339,954 339,954
Less accumulated depreciation for: Water system & improvements Total accumulated depreciation Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	(150,065) (150,065) \$ 189,889	(7,672) (7,672) \$ (7,672)	- - \$ -	(157,737) (157,737) \$ 182,217

NOTE 7. Long-Term Debt

The following is a summary of long-term debt for the year ended June 30, 2005.

	June 30 2005				
Water Revenue Bonds, Series 1984, due in annual installments at varying amounts through January 1, 2011 at 5.00%, payable from water fund revenues.	\$ 25,000				
Note payable to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Rural Development Agency, due in monthly installments of \$821 through November 16, 2030 at 5.875%, payable from water fund revenues.	123,068				
Note payable to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Rural Development Agency, due in monthly installments of \$267 through December 7, 2044 at 4.375%, payable from water fund revenues.	60,000				
Total Long-Term Debt	\$ 208,068				

The following is a summary of changes in long-term debt for the year ended June 30, 2005.

	Jı	alance, ane 30, 2004	Ac	dditions_	Ret	irements	Balance une 30, 2005	Current Portion		
1984 Water Bonds	\$	28,500	\$	-	\$	3,500	\$ 25,000	\$	3,500	
Notes Payable		125,589		60,000		2,521	183,068		2,674	
Total Long-Term Debt	\$	154,089	\$	60,000	\$	6,021	\$ 208,068	\$	6,174	

NOTE 7. Long-Term Debt, Continued

The annual requirements to amortize long-term debt outstanding at June 30, 2005, are as follows:

Year Ending			
June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2006	6,469	12,415	18,883
2007	6,945	10,690	17,635
2008	7,625	10,335	17, 96 0
2009	8,853	9,907	18 ,76 0
2010	9,576	9,434	19,010
2011-2015	27,67 9	41,294	68 ,97 3
2016-2020	32,039	33,259	65,298
2021-2025	42,519	22,779	65,298
2026-2030	31,952	10,433	42,385
2031-2035	9,504	6,543	16,048
2036-2040	11,824	4,224	16,048
2041-2045	13,084	1,358	14,443
Totals	\$ 208,068	\$ 172,670	\$ 380,738

NOTE 8. Restricted and Designated Fund Balances

Restrictions and designations are used to indicate that a portion of the fund balance is not available for appropriation or expenditure, or is legally segregated for a specific future use. At June 30, 2005, the Town of New Harmony's restricted fund balances are as follows:

General Fund:

\$ 19,915
61,608
81,523
7,9 91
 7,078
15,069
\$

NOTE 9. Defined Benefit Pension Plan

The Town has no full-time employees; thus, the Town does not participate in the Utah State-Wide Local Government Retirement Systems (Systems).

NOTE 10. Segment Information - Enterprise Fund

The Town maintains one enterprise fund (water fund) which provides water utility services to its citizens. All activities in the fund are included in the proprietary column in the financial statements.

NOTE 11. Risk Management

The Town maintains insurance for general liability, auto liability, and employee dishonesty through Utah Local Government's Insurance Trust.

TOWN OF NEW HARMONY P.O. BOX 620 133 E. CENTER ST. NEW HARMONY, UTAH 84757 435-865-7522

March 11, 2006

MacRay A. Curtis, CPA
Office of the State Auditor
State Capitol Complex, Suite E310
P.O. Box 142310
Salt Lake City, UT 84114-2310

Attn: Richard Moon

Dear Mr. Curtis:

This letter constitutes New Harmony's corrective action plan to bring our fund balances into compliance with state law.

- 1. At a public hearing on March 1, 2006, the town council voted to immediately transfer \$11,000 from our general fund to our water fund.
- 2. At the town council meeting on April 5, 2006, the town council by resolution will formerly establish a cemetery perpetual care fund. The approximately \$67,000 now in the cemetery fund will transfer to the newly established perpetual care fund, thus removing it from the general fund.
- 3. At the town council meeting on April 5, 2006, the town council by resolution will establish two capital project funds. The first of these will be a fund for road improvements which will initially have a balance of \$10,000 to \$15,000 transferred from the general fund. The second fund will be for capital improvements for a town nature park on 40 acres. The initial balance in this fund will be \$13,000 to \$16,000 transferred from the general fund.
- 4. Estimated year end fund balances will be reviewed during the budgeting process to make sure they are within the amounts established by state law.

Joel D. Webster

slD. Webster

Mayor